Numb. 7846.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday October 2. to Saturday October 6. 1739.

Vienna, September 30, *N. S.*

THE Emperor's circular Letter to all his Miniſters in Foreign Courts, has been printed and publiſhed here, and is as follows.

YOU was informed, at the Time it happen'd, of the Circumſtances that related to the imprudent and unfortunate Attack of Krotska. Notwithſtanding our repeated Orders to advance without Delay towards the Morava, Count Wallis gave the Enemy Time to poſt themſelves at Semendria; and that was the Source of all the Diſaſters which followed. Upon ſeveral frivolous Pretexts, and ſtrained Conſtructions of the Orders he received, he ſtayed longer than he ought in the Lines of Belgrade, by which the Cavalry firſt began to ſuffer. The great Complaints this occaſioned, did at length determine him to make ſome Motions; but it was ſo late before he took that Determination, that the Enemy had already not only prevented him at Semendria, but alſo at the important Poſt of Krotska.

He, Count Wallis, had been ordered ſeveral Times, that in Caſe the Grand Viſier ſhould come to meet him, he ſhould give him Battle, not with ſeparate Bodies, but with the whole Army drawn together: Yet directly contrary to thoſe Orders, Count Wallis, after having let the moſt precious Time ſlip, under the Pretence of waiting for the Body of Troops commanded by Count Neiperg, all of a ſudden took a Reſolution not only not to wait any longer for that Body, but even to make an Attack with what Cavalry he had with him and 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and this on a Poſt where the great Difficulty of acting with the Cavalry was not unknown to him.

He ſent Advice of this Reſolution the 21ſt of July, and under Colour of the Danger there would be in delaying, he immediately put it in Execution.

This Advice did not come hither till the 26th of the ſame Month, and he made the Attack on the 22d at Day-break.

Notwithſtanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, the Valour of the Troops would in all Probability have ſurmounted all Difficulties, had they been conducted otherwiſe than they were; but they were not allowed Time to form themſelves, and the Attack was made in a Manner contrary to all military Rules: Which could never have been foreſeen, from ſo experienced a General as Count Wallis is. Such an Attack could not but have the bad Succeſs it had: It is even ſurprizing, that the Horſe being broken and put into Diſorder, the Foot alone could, in the Midſt of the Victory, ſtop the Impetuoſity of ſo active an Enemy as the Turks are. So that at Krotska it was not the Troops that failed, but the Conduct was wrong: And what the Infantry did perform, is a convincing Proof of what might have been hoped for, if waiting for the Body under Count Neiperg, the Attack had been made in right Order of Battle.

As the Number of the killed and wounded in this Action did not exceed 6000 Men, and the Body led by Count Neiperg, which afterwards joyn'd Count Wallis, was double that Number, the fatal Conſequences which enſued might well have been prevented; if, inſtead of reinforcing the Army (as we had ordered) by all the Means poſſible, it had not been further ruined, (for unhappily the Troops ſuffer'd much more by the very toilſome Motions and Marches that followed, than they had at Krotska;) and if the Means that were practicable for reinforcing them, had not been ſlighted, till it was too late. Good Uſe might alſo have been made of the Advantage gained at Panchova, if, purſuant to the Advice of the other Generals, the Troops had been led on to Vipalanka; but Count Wallis had not made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for that Purpoſe.

It

(Price Four-pence.)

It was impoſſible to redreſs from hence all that is abovemention'd; for it was not poſſible to think that Count Wallis would have committed ſuch Faults, and it was ſtill more impoſſible to underſtand the Relations he ſent hither. The private Letters which he ſent to ſeveral Perſons, contained more than all that he ever wrote to Us, or to the Council of War. He never anſwered diſtinctly either to the Orders ſigned with our own Hand, or to thoſe of the Council of War. What he promiſed by one Day's Poſt, vaniſhed by the next; and we have ſeveral Times received by the ſame Courier Relations from him of different Dates, the Purport and Tenour of which it was impoſſible to reconcile.

He rendered himſelf no leſs culpable, by Faults in what relates to the Negociations of Peace: He had no other Full Powers than what are uſually given to Generals commanding in Chief againſt the Turks, and yet he embroiled all that was tranſacted; doing moſt Things of his own Head, and many contrary to the Orders he was intruſted with. This oblig'd us to command him to meddle no more in the Buſineſs of Peace, to the End he might apply himſelf the cloſer to military Affairs, and principally to the Preſervation of the Troops; and Count Neiperg was ſubſtituted to act by the ſame Full Powers, which Count Wallis was directed to transfer to him. We made Choice of Count Neiperg, becauſe after the Peace of Paſſarowitz he had been employed in ſettling the Borders, and had then acquitted himſelf well of that Commiſſion.

Before this Prohibition to meddle with Peace, Count Wallis had, without our Knowledge, ſent the Count de Groſs to the Grand Viſier, and involved himſelf in a Correſpondence that was altogether indecent, and dangerous on many Accounts, eſpecially with reſpect to Belgrade. This among others was the principal Reaſon that induced us to take from him the Management of all the Affair of Peace, and of all the Correſpondence relating thereto.

So early as the 2d of Auguſt, that is to ſay two Days after the happy Action at Panchova, he Count Wallis ſignified, not to us, nor to our Council of War, but in a private Letter, that Belgrade *was certainly loſt*; that no further Account was to be made of the Troops or of the Officers, who were all diſcouraged, inſomuch that Things were in a deſperate Condition; and that no Time, not a Moment, was to be loſt, for buying Peace by the yielding up of Belgrade. He repeated the ſame Thing in ſeveral Letters one Poſt-Day after another, and laſtly even to Us in the moſt preſſing Terms; adding, that there was not one Day, no not one Hour to be loſt.

It is eaſy to judge how deeply this muſt have affected Us. From the Time we had Advice of the Affair of Krotska, we with Reaſon diſtruſted Count Wallis's Judgment, and therefore demanded from the other Generals, and particularly from Baron Suckow, Governour of Belgrade, their Sentiments in Writing, by what Means that important Fortreſs might be preſerved. But to this Time we have not yet received the Opinion of Baron Suckow; and Count Wallis did not ſend us thoſe of the Generals till the 14th of Auguſt, which conſequently did not come to our Hands till the 20th.

Though Count Wallis repreſented continually, by his Relations and private Letters, the Danger to be more great and more preſſing, we would not ſuffer ourſelf to be prevailed upon to conſent to the Expedient which he ſo earneſtly propoſed, out of a juſt Diffidence which we had conceived of him; but on the contrary, we took the firmer Reſolution not to let him have any Part in the Negociation. We did however (though contrary to our own Mind, and ſolely that we might have nothing to reproach ourſelf with before God and the World, whatever might happen) think it neceſſary to be informed whether what the ſaid Count had ſo often repeated, was on good Grounds or not; and we authorized Count Neiperg, in *the greateſt Extremity*, that is to ſay, in Caſe there were abſolutely no Means left to ſave Belgrade, to grant (in Exchange for Advantages which we ſpecifically preſcribed to him, for the Security of our moſt faithful hereditary Dominions) Part, but very far from all, of what he has yielded to the Turks. His, Count Neiperg's, Hands were tied up in the ſtricteſt Manner that is humanly poſſible to be contrived, by his Orders and Inſtructions: And it is impoſſible for him to produce any thing that is ſigned with our own Hand, to juſtify the leaſt Part of what he has agreed to, or in any wiſe to excuſe it. We never had a Thought to permit him, much leſs to order him, to go into the Turkiſh Camp as he did. There is not one Word of it in our Letter of the 11th of Auguſt, yet that is the only one which he received before he went thither, from which ſo many Evils have ſprung. But without asking, and much leſs waiting for, our Will and Pleaſure; even without giving Us any Notice of it, he went into the Camp of the Turks the 18th of Auguſt, and by Conſequence delivered himſelf into their Hands, before he had begun to treat with them; for he did not ſo much as provide for his own Security by demanding Hoſtages as is the Cuſtom; and what is hardly credible, though it be but too true, we know not to this Hour what pre-

preceeded his going into the ſaid Camp, what paſſed there, nor any thing relating thereto. Count Wallis juſt took Notice in a Letter of the 18th of Auguſt, that is to ſay the ſame Day the thing was done, that Count Neiperg was gone into the Turkiſh Camp; ſo that we did not know it till the 23d, and then in general Terms, when the Evil was paſt all Remedy.

Our Council of War having informed us, that Baron Suckow, that valiant Officer, in a Letter of the 14th of Auguſt gave Aſſurance, that if Wallis's Army came and encamped at Semlin, he would undertake to defend Belgrade certainly *to the End of September*; though Count Wallis had declared two Days before that the Place was abſolutely loſt; We ſent Orders on the ſame Day (the 23d) that the Army ſhould go to Semlin, and at the ſame Time we ſent to acquaint Count Neiperg that we had Grounds to believe Belgrade was abſolutely not in Danger, of which he ſhould take Care to get perfect Information from the Governour himſelf, before he entered into Negociation; becauſe all depended upon the Preſervation of that Place. So that the 23d of Auguſt he was ſufficiently given to underſtand, that the *Caſus Extremitatis*, did not exiſt; and that he could not be authorized to go further than what had been traced out the preceeding Winter in the Plan of Peace, by which Orſova was to be demoliſhed, and Servia to remain to Us as far as the Morava.

This Letter of our own Hand-writing, dated the 23d of Auguſt, might and ought to have come to Count Neiperg the 28th, and conſequently Time enough before the fatal ſigning of the Preliminaries: And according to Count Wallis's Letters, it did actually come to him then, unleſs it was intercepted and kept from him by the Turks.

But what is moſt unaccountable is, that Count Neiperg did not write one Word during all the time he was in the Turkiſh Camp, of any thing that paſſed in the important Tranſaction of the Peace, neither to Us nor to the Council of War, nor, for ought we can learn, to any Perſon whatſoever: Which he now ſeeks to excuſe, pretending it was for fear of rendring himſelf ſuſpected by the Turks; and yet he has gone on in the ſame Way ſince, excepting that with a defective Copy of the Preliminaries he ſent a Relation that was very brief and yet inſignificant, and did not ſet in a clear Light any one Point of his Negociation.

Even Count Wallis himſelf, in his Letters of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of Auguſt, expreſſed a very great Surprize at ſo extraordinary a Silence. Which Letters being received from Wallis by an Expreſs, we ſent on the 31ſt to Count Neiperg ſtrict Orders, in ſuch peremptory Terms, that he has own'd he perceived in them before-hand, how extreme our Indignation would be at what he in the mean Time had already done before he could receive them. Yet this could not with-hold either him, or Count Wallis, from precipitating the Execution of what had been agreed; tho' thoſe Orders came to them before the Term fixed (a thing never before heard of) for beginning the Execution before the Ratification.

On the 2d of September came Letters from the Turkiſh Camp, not from Count Neiperg, but from M. de Villeneuve, which brought the firſt News that Neiperg, without regarding our Orders, and by exceeding in an inexcuſable Manner the Power which had been transferred to him by Count Wallis, had at the Opening of the Negociation, offered Belgrade demoliſhed to the Turks; whereas he the Marqueſs de Villeneuve, conforming himſelf exactly to our Intention, had conſtantly intimated to them the contrary. We were extremely touched with this News; and, with the unanimous Advice of our Miniſtry, we inſtantly reſolved to take from Count Neiperg all Power to treat of Peace.

But unfortunately the Precautions already mentioned, and many others which would be too long to enumerate here, were Part uſeleſs, and Part too late.

Eight Days after we had received Advice that Count Neiperg was gone to the Turkiſh Camp, he took upon him to ſign Preliminaries, in which he did not keep to one ſingle Point of his Orders. And the worſt of it was, that he granted to the Turks a ſhorter Term for the Execution, than was abſolutely neceſſary for the Account of what was agreed to be able to reach us.

It has been ſufficiently ſet forth above, that our being prevailed upon to authorize Count Neiperg to yield Belgrade *in the laſt Extremity* to the Turks, was contrary to our own Diſpoſition, that we might have nothing to reproach ourſelf with; and this we did, upon the falſe and artificial Repreſentations which had been made to Us of the deſperate State of Things, and that Belgrade was abſolutely loſt; nor was Belgrade, even in the laſt Extremity, to be given up, without ſtipulating reciprocally the Demolition of Orſova, and the intire Ceſſion of the Bannat; and that as ſoon as we were informed of the Falſity of thoſe Repreſentations, we cauſed it to be notified to Count Neiperg, that the Caſe of extreme Neceſſity did not exiſt: But indeed Count Neiperg muſt have known bet-

ter

ter and ſooner than we, and even before he went to the Turkiſh Camp, the Falſity of what had been aſcertained ſo maliciouſly: General Suckow, who by his brave Defence has deſerved ſo much of Us, and of our whole Archiducal Houſe, had, as is ſaid above, actually undertaken, by his Letter of the 14th of Auguſt, to defend Belgrade till the End of September, if the Army came to Semlin. The State of Things did not become worſe afterwards, but more promiſing; and at the Time of ſigning the Preliminaries, Belgrade was not in any viſible, much leſs extreme, Danger: On the contrary, there were almoſt certain Hopes of ſaving the Place: By which, among other Conſequences, the Turkiſh Army would have been entirely ruined.

After five Weeks open Trenches, the advanced Poſts of the Enemy were diſtant five or ſix hundred Paces from the advanced Poſts of the Place. The Breach was not of any Conſideration, and the Works behind were as ſtrong as the Baſtion itſelf before the Breach was made: The Fort on the Boriza had repelled two Aſſaults; the oppoſite Bank of the Danube was better ſecured; and by the Approach of the Army to Semlin, conformably to our Orders, the Enemy could not paſs the Save.

Be it ſuppoſed even that Count Neiperg, becauſe he was rather a Priſoner than a Miniſter in the Camp, had not an exact Knowledge of theſe Things; he could not but know enough of them, to keep him from exceeding and acting directly contrary to his Powers. He cauſed Baron Suckow to be told ſecretly on the 28th of Auguſt by Schwanghein, who was returned from the Turkiſh Camp, that *a vigorous Defence of Belgrade* was the only Means to force the haughty Enemy to make Peace. But is it poſſible to comprehend, how he himſelf, according to the Report, and to the great Surprize, of the French Ambaſſadour, ſhould, immediately after his Arrival in the Camp, offer Belgrade to the Turks? Was what he had cauſed to be told Suckow, not ſufficient to make him reflect, that the yielding up of Belgrade would ſignify nothing, or was not neceſſary; and that by Conſequence he could never think himſelf authorized to give it up? Does not this ſufficiently prove how well-grounded all that we had written in our Letters to Count Neiperg, and all that our firſt Chancellor Count Sinzendorff had communicated to M. de Villeneuve, was? namely, that if the Grand Viſier's Demand relating to Belgrade were liſtened to with the leaſt Token of Compliance, he would take Advantage of it in Caſe he ſhould find he could not carry it by Force. And the Notion of the Demolition of Belgrade, which was ſtarted by the Grand Viſier himſelf, is an evident Proof that he had no great Hopes of being able to make himſelf Maſter of it. As for Count Neiperg, whoſe Hands were tied ſo cloſe with Reſpect to Belgrade, he ought, if he had any Doubt touching the longer or ſhorter Defence the Place might make, to have informed himſelf from Us, and waited our Orders. Which is the very leaſt a Miniſter ſhould do, even in Things of leſs Importance.

But notwithſtanding all this, he Count Neiperg, has not only given up Belgrade, but ſeveral other Points that exceed his Full Powers, and are directly contrary to our Orders. And beſides, without waiting for our Approbation or Diſapprobation, on which depends the Validity of what a Miniſter does, he ſtipulated ſo ſhort a Term for the Execution of what he had yielded to the Turks, that one of the Gates of Belgrade was to be delivered, and actually was delivered to them, before we could poſſibly be apprized of the fatal Concluſion of the Preliminaries. It was not till the 7th that we received a very imperfect Copy of the Preliminaries, and on the 6th the Demolition was to be begun: Nay, by what we have ſince heard, they did not ſtay out that ſtipulated Term, before Men were ſet to work upon the Demolition.

Such a Proceeding cannot be juſtified, had even Count Neiperg obſerved our Orders as exactly as he has manifeſtly tranſgreſſed them. But the latter being the Caſe in all the Points and in all the Clauſes, it cannot and ought not to be look'd upon but as a Tranſaction of which there are no Examples in Hiſtory; and is at this Time ſo incredible, that it could not be foreſeen, much leſs prevented.

Count Neiperg has forgot himſelf in all the other Points, as well as in the firſt, in a Manner incredible, unforeſeen, and that could not be prevented.

In peruſing the Contents of the ſecond Article, we could not comprehend it. He was indeed allowed to offer the Demolition of Sabatz, againſt that of Orſova, but ſtill keeping Belgrade; which was likewiſe propoſed by the Marqueſs de Villeneuve upon the Intimation which had been given him from hence. How then could he grant more than he was allowed; how leave Orſova entire to the Turks, and yield up Sabatz with its old Fortifications? Which laſt the Viſier would not perhaps have thought of, but for bringing himſelf off with the more Honour from before Belgrade. How could it be foreſeen here, that Count Neiperg would act quite contrary to what was preſcribed him?

As to what is ſaid concerning the Frontiers of Boſnia in the third Article, there is not one

one Word of it in our Letters, and we do not know that it was ever taken into Conſideration. Who could have imagined, that a Servant, a Subject, and a Miniſter, ſhould, without any Neceſſity, by his own Authority, diſpoſe of his Maſter's Territories? Human Foreſight cannot provide againſt ſuch Events.

As to the Ceſſion of the Auſtrian Walachia, in the Fourth Article, we expreſly ordered as a Condition *ſine qua non*, that there ſhould be joyned to it a Clauſe that the Roads made ſince the Treaty of Paſſarowitz, ſhould not be repaired: And though the Turks cannot diſengage themſelves from former Agreements, it did not however become Count Neiperg to omit what we had expreſly commanded.

Beſides what has been ſaid above with Reſpect to the Iſland and Fortreſs of Orſova, Count Neiperg was as little authorized to give up the leaſt Part of the Bannat, or to conſent to the Expedient relating to Old Orſova. Beſides many other Faults, Defects, and Exceptions, which it would be too long to inſert here.

The Concluſion of the Preliminaries is the worſt of all. Though according to the laſt Advices, the Treaty with Ruſſia is on the Point of being concluded, yet Count Neiperg has not taken the Care he ought of the Intereſts of Ruſſia. There was no Stipulation of the Term for the Ratification, nor for the Duration of the Peace. And who could have believed, that Count Neiperg, being a Man of good Senſe, could have fixed the Commencement of the Execution of the Preliminaries, to five Days, and that of the Negociation of the definitive Treaty to Ten? contrary to our Letter of the 11th of Auguſt.

This precipitate Execution is what renders him and Count Wallis in the higheſt Degree culpable. For though the latter was forbid to meddle in Affairs of Peace, it does not thence follow, that, without our Order, and only upon a Note from M. de Neiperg, he ſhould forthwith proceed to give up and demoliſh ſo important a Fortreſs as Belgrade, and deliver a Gate of it to the Turks; which is contrary to all military Rules, even though the Importance of preſerving it had not been ſo often repeated in our Letters and thoſe of the Council of War.

By this precipitate Execution, all Deliberations were rendered uſeleſs, all Remedies impoſſible: And our own Servants deprived us of the Liberty of diſapproving what they had granted to the Turks againſt our Intereſt, that of our Kingdoms and States, and that of all Chriſtendom.

The Turks themſelves, all theſe Circumſtances conſidered, could not have taken it ill, if we had rejected Preliminaries ſigned by a Priſoner rather than a Miniſter: And we had fully reſolved ſo to do, according to the unanimous Advice of our Miniſtry and our own Inclination, had it not been for the precipitate Execution; and we actually ſignified to the Marqueſs de Mirepoix, that the Guaranty of France could not take Place without our Conſent: A Letter alſo was actually prepared and going to be ſent to the Effect abovementioned, to Count Neiperg, when Advice came the 10th in the Morning that the Execution had been begun; ſo then nothing elſe was left to be done, than to confirm the Preliminaries, in themſelves Null, by the Ratification of them which was extorted from us.

And we will no leſs religiouſly obſerve the ſaid Preliminaries, than if all the forementioned Circumſtances had not exiſted; and as if they were as advantageous to us as they are prejudicial; as we have deſired the Marqueſs de Villeneuve to aſſure the Port, and as we have ſignified to Count Neiperg.

But as our Honour, Dignity, Engagements, and good Faith, oblige us to make known at Home and Abroad what has happened, we firſt of all wrote to the Czarina; and have ſince judged it proper that the whole Courſe of the Affair ſhould be notified by this preſent Letter to all the Courts of Europe; with this Obſervation, That as on the one Hand we do extremely diſapprove the Preliminaries ſigned; ſo on the other, we will exactly keep them, the Ratifications being once exchanged: That Count Neiperg has not only very much exceeded his Full Powers, but has alſo acted directly contrary to our Orders: That our Miniſtry here had no Part therein, and were in no Fault: And laſtly, that in due Time we will not fail to do what Juſtice may require.

Petersbourg, Sept. 19. Upon Advice that the Court of Sweden had reſolved to tranſport into Finland a Body of 6000 Men, to be followed by more Troops, it has been reſolved here to reinforce the Ruſſian Troops which are there; and it is reckoned we ſhall ſoon have upon the Frontiers of that Province 50000 Men, that if Need be, a conſiderable Army may be formed and put under the Command of Count Lacy. We have received no News from the Army in Moldavia ſince the taking of Choczim.

Hambourg,

Hambourg, Oct. 9. Some Letters from Stockholm advise, that upon the Arrival there of the News of Felt-Marshal Munich's having beaten the Turks and taken Choczim, it was considered whether transporting of Troops to Finland should be foreborn; but the Result was, that it should go on, lest that Circumstance should be thought to have given a Turn to Affairs.

Whitehall, October 6, 1739.

Whereas his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received Yesterday, by the Post, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, signed Q. Q. If the Writer of the said Letter will come and make good what he promises, he shall receive all fitting Encouragement.

Lottery-Office, October 19, 1739.

The Managers and Directors of the Lottery, appointed by an Act pass'd the last Sessions of Parliament, entitled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, That the Third Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket, is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 12th of this Instant October, the Cashires being ready to receive the same,

The Committee for Letting the Cities Lands in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, that they intend to Lett by several Leases the following Lots, viz. No 1. One Messuage or Tenement in Sun Yard in Cornhill, in the Tenure or Occupation of Mr. Azariah Page. No 2. One Messuage or Tenement in Fore-street, in the Tenure or Occupation of Mr. Edward Hayward, Distiller. No 3. The Place or Office of Packers Porter. And that the said Committee will sit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October Instant, at Four a-Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Proposals for the same: Of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Guildhall aforesaid.

Advertisements.

IN Pursuance of an Order made by the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Creditors of Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, who have proved Debts under the Commission of Bankruptcy issued against the said Edward Halliday, are to meet on Tuesday the 30th of this Instant October, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the House of John King, situate in Froomselwood, in the County of Somerset, and known by the Sign of the George, in order to chuse a proper Person to be Clerk and Solicitor under the said Commission, in the Room of Mr. John Phelps.

THE Creditors of Leopold Pick, late of New Bond Street, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October Instant, at Seven of the Clock in the Evening precisely, at the Half Moon Tavern in Cheapside, to assent or dissent to the said Assignees compounding Debts due to the said Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

TO be peremptorily sold, together or in Parcels, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Cursitor-street, London, on Wednesday the 7th Day of November next, between the Hours of Four and Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, The Reversion of the Freehold and Copyhold Estates of Benjamin Mawson, late of Chiswick in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, expectant on the Death of Margaret Mawson, Widow; the Freehold, consisting of Eleven Acres of Meadow Land, lying in the Parish of Acton, in the said County, lett at 22 l. a Year; and the Copyhold, consisting of Nine Brick Messuages situate at Turnham Green, in the same County, lett at 62 l. a Year. Particulars may be had at the said Master's House.

TO be sold by the Candle, at Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard-street, on Tuesday the 16th Day of this Instant October, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, Four Sixth Parts of four Messuages or Tenements in Cosen's Lane in Thames-street, upon Lease of 68 Years to come, yielding 62 l. per Annum, and not paying above 5 l. 8 s. clear Ground Rent, well Tenanted and in good Repair. Inquire for farther Particulars of Mr. Radcliffe, Attorney, near Fishmongers Hall, Thames-street.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Innes, of St. Dunstan's Hill, London, Grocer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 10th and 17th of October Instant, and on the 17th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination; and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Longborne, Attorney, in Little Wild-street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Stephen Jackson, of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 13th and 16th of October Instant, and on the 17th of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Matthew Grave, Attorney, in Serjeants Inn, Fleet-street.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against George Clay, of King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners on the 15th and 16th Days of October Instant, and on the 17th Day of November next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the said Days, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn aforesaid, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the first Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination; and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Henry Carter, of Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks, Maltster and Victualler, intend to meet on the 7th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. At which Time will be sold (to the best Bidder) before the said Commissioners, A Freehold Messuage situate in the High Street in Great Marlow aforesaid, now in the Tenure or Occupation of Joseph Webb, Butcher, held by Lease at 5 l. per Annum; of which there is about 16 Years to come. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, are forthwith required to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Latterore,

temore, of Great Marlow aforeſaid, or to Mr. Edward Fitzwater, of Richmond in the County of Surry; or to Mr. Aſſlett, Attorney, in Clifford's Inn, London, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Tarrant, late of Tower-ſtreet, London, Tobacconiſt, intend to meet on the 5th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Hudſon, of Howden, in the County of York, Mercer, Draper, and Grocer, intend to meet on the 2d of November next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of John Wray, being the King's Head and Croſs Keys Inn in the Town of Kingſton upon Hull, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Lurcock, late of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, Vintner, and the Aſſignees of his Eſtate and Effects, intend to meet on Friday the 2d of November next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Wallis, being the Sign of the Globe in Stamford aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Sherrner, late of Highworth, in the County of Wilts, Chapman, intend to meet on the 30th of October Inſtant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Samuel Harriſon and Robert Weare, of Shoe-lane, in the Pariſh of St. Andrew, Holbourn, London, Brewers and Partners, intend to meet on Tueſday the 30th of October Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Henry Fenn, of the City of Norwich, Worſted Weaver, intend to meet on the 31ſt of October Inſtant, at Three in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of James Royal, being the Three Tun Tavern in the Pariſh of St. Peter of Mancroft, in the ſaid City of Norwich, in order to make a third Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Margaret Yeates, otherwiſe Slade, intend to meet on the 17th Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afterhoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the ſaid Bankrupt's Creditors are required to attend the ſaid Commiſſioners, to be by them examined (purſuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing Date the 16th Day of July laſt) touching the Reality of certain Debts proved under the ſaid Commiſſion; and alſo touching what Rewards or Conſiderations have been given to any of the ſaid Creditors for their ſigning the ſaid Bankrupt's Certificate.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Richard Webb, of Fromeſelwood, in the County of Somerſet, Clothier, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Richard Webb hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 26th Inſtant.

Printed by *Edward Owen*, in *Amen-Corner*. 1739.